

umhos/cm. Equivalent concentrations of TDS may be used

unless there are significant concentrations of volatile

dissolved solids in the wastewater.

General Guidance to **Establish Salinity** Limitations in Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDFS Permits under **Existing Salinity Policies**

This chart shows a general approach to conducting studies and developing salinity-related limitations. Each case is unique. WDR/Permit conditions must be developed on a case-by-case basis in consideration of discharge, receiving water, and other available information.

Screening Values

Industrial Discharges

MWTP Eff Limit = WS + 500.

or 1000, whichever is less.

Ind Eff Limit = 1000

Salt Reduction Evaluation Monitoring

Reevaluate interim

performance limits

Set final protective limits with TS

Salt Reduction Study

(discharger may choose to do

UAA or SSOs)

Set Eff Limit at

BPTC conc

Require

Anti-Dea

Analysis

Water quality limits used as fully-protective objectives when site-specific objectives have not been

Prescribe Final

Effluent Limits

when protective

limits determined

Agricultural Use - 700 umhos/cm, or 450 mg/l TDS, and 106 mg/L chloride Municipal/Domestic Use - 900 umhos/cm, or 500 mg/l TDS, and 250 mg/L chloride

Salt Reduction

Study Required

Require

Salt Reduction

Studies, if

information not

available

Abbreviations

BU - Beneficial Use

Eff - Effluent

Ind - Industrial Waste - wastes which are predominantly NOT domestic sewage

MWTP - Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant - plant treating predominantly domestic wastewater RW - Receiving Water (surface or ground water)

SSO - Site Specific Objectives - site-specific standards to protect beneficial us es

TS - Time Schedule adopted in WDR, Permit, CDO or TSO

UAA - Use Attainability Analysis - site-specific evaluation of beneficial uses

WS - Water Supply